

The Weekly Chronicle.

STATE OFFICIALS. Governor, W. P. Lord; Secretary of State, H. R. Kincaid; Treasurer, Phillip Metcahan; Supt. of Public Instruction, G. M. Irwin; Attorney-General, C. M. Idemian; Senators, G. W. McBride, J. H. Mitchell, B. Hermann, W. R. Ellis; State Printer, W. H. Leeds.

COUNTY OFFICIALS. County Judge, Robt. Mays; Sheriff, T. J. Driver; Clerk, A. M. Kelsey; Treasurer, C. L. Phillips; Commissioners, J. S. Blowers, D. S. Kinsey, W. H. Whipple; Assessor, W. H. Whipple; Surveyor, J. B. Scott; Superintendent of Public Schools, C. L. Gilbert; Coroner, W. H. Butts.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.



For President, WILLIAM M'KINLEY, Ohio; For Vice-President, GARRET A. HOBART, New Jersey; For Presidential Electors, T. T. GEER, Marion County; S. M. YORAN, Lane; E. L. SMITH, Wasco; J. F. CAPLES, Multnomah.

OUR CIRCULATION.

We have in circulation about \$498,449,000 in gold and gold certificates, about \$443,444,000 in silver and silver certificates, and about \$567,840,000 in other currency. Drive the gold out of circulation by permitting it to go to a premium, and the result will be a contraction of our currency by over 33 per cent. But "what will we get in exchange for our gold?" "Will we not get for that gold twice as much silver?" These questions are the only solution of the difficulty we have seen or heard.

THE CHRONICLE thinks we may get some silver, but a great deal more in securities upon which we have borrowed money in Europe. These securities, if due, will be collected, and the money paid to take them up will not be reinvested here, but will be shipped to Europe. If the securities are not due, they will be placed upon the markets and those interested in the properties will be forced to buy them in for self protection. This collection and selling of American securities in Europe has been one great cause of the shipment of gold out of the country since the silver agitation began. The capital which built our railroads is very largely European capital; the capital which has developed our mines and other resources has, much of it, been borrowed in Europe by the sale of stocks and bonds. As these mature, or the investors become alarmed, the investment is withdrawn and the money shipped to Europe, and actually withdrawn from circulation.

But if silver should be shipped in, as is claimed, it would require many years to coin and get into circulation an amount equal to the gold coin now in circulation. The time required for this is estimated by the mint officials to be fifteen years.

Free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 will drive gold to a premium and keep it there so long as the bullion value of silver is less than \$1.29 per ounce. We think this is not seriously controverted, even by free coinage advocates. Wages are always the last to be affected by an upward tendency in prices; the employer of labor will continue to pay the same wages, but will pay in the depreciated money. Thus labor will be paid in "53-cent dollars," not necessarily in dollars worth 53 cents, but in the dollars which are now worth 53 cents in bullion, and will then be worth only their bullion value—and this is all that is meant by the assertion that laborers will be paid in 53-cent dollars. THE CHRONICLE is of the opinion that the election of Bryan will drive gold to a premium at once, the disparity being perhaps slight at first, and increasing as the probability of free coinage legislation increases. When the mints are opened and the bullion owner is permitted to present his

bullion and receive his dollars, he will reap a profit, not necessarily of 47 cents, but of a sum equal to the difference between the actual bullion value of silver and the coinage value, whatever that difference may be. These dollars he can and will use to pay all existing obligations, except those calling for gold coin. To that extent he will reap a profit. He will use them to pay the labor which produces from his mine the bullion. The price of this labor may advance somewhat, but not in proportion to the depreciation of the money by which he is paid. To this further extent the mine owner will reap a further profit. Now, will the kindergarten disciple, who through the Mountaineer seeks knowledge at our little school, come around and pay his tuition before silver will be the only money in circulation.

Now is a good time to begin an active campaign by means of speakers throughout our county. The campaign of reading matter has been well conducted, but many men have not the time nor the opportunity to read. Such would be glad to hear the issues discussed. We have in our own midst many men who have studied the questions carefully, and who doubtless could aid those who have had less time to give to them, by public discussions. If speakers from abroad cannot be had, send those we have in our midst; let there be an earnest campaign conducted in every community. There is no time to lose. The Republican party has nothing to lose by a full discussion of the issues. If the Republican position is thoroughly understood, there will be no question about the election of the Republican ticket.

Since January 1, 1896, we have coined \$11,212,412 in silver dollars of 412 1/2 grains each, a larger amount than the entire coinage of silver during any one year prior to 1873. The largest coinage of silver by the United States in any one year prior to 1873 was in 1853, when the total silver coinage was a little over nine million dollars. Since 1873, and prior to 1896, we have coined \$544,142,477 in silver, and never has one dollar of it passed for less than \$1 in gold, and it has always been readily exchangeable with gold. What better treatment should silver ask?

We very much regret that our campaign managers allowed Governor McConnell of Idaho to come and go without giving the people of The Dalles an opportunity to hear him. The people of this city would have been glad to hear him, and we believe he could have done much good. He spent an evening here a few days ago, and left without being invited to speak.

The per capita consumption of wheat in the United States in 1890 was 6.09 bushels; the average for 1894-5 was 3.97 bushels. With the same per capita consumption in 1895 that we had in 1890 under a Republican administration, the quantity of wheat exported in 1895, 164,000,000 bushels, would have been consumed at home.

From now until election there should be frequent public discussions of the questions at issue in this campaign in every schoolhouse in the county. The campaign of public speaking is less active than it should be, and this is the formation period. What is the matter with our county committee and our McKinley club?

Is it well to entrust our government to the party who selected the rulers of the past four years? Is it well to believe the promises of those who four years ago promised prosperity to the producer and manufacturer? Is it well to place in the White House a man who advocated the last administration?

Mr. Bryan's campaign is based upon the proposition that the interests of the laboring man are adverse to those of the employer of labor. This is as absolutely false and pernicious as was his claim four years ago that the interests of the laborers of this country would be best subserved by free trade.

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THE GREATEST ISSUE.

Attorney-General Harmon speaks the words of truth and soberness when he criticizes Mr. Bryan's implied promise that, if elected, he will do nothing to maintain the authority of the federal government until called upon so to do by the government of the state where the insurrection exists. We quote the Attorney-General's words:

"This is, in my judgment, a far more serious matter than the money question or any of the other questions now before the people, grave as they are. Our form of government may survive a wrong decision on those questions, and the people may endure for a time the evils which result from false systems of finance and taxation, but if the president has deliberately disregarded the instrument upon which the union is founded by supplementing the authority of a sovereign state by armed force, a precedent has been made which threatens our form of government, while if a candidate for president pledges himself in advance, as Mr. Bryan has done, to do nothing to protect the property, maintain the authority and enforce the laws of the United States, unless and until the officers of another government request or consent, then we really have no federal government; for the government which is not entirely free to use force to protect and maintain itself in the discharge of its own proper functions is no government at all."

"It was under the power conferred by the section last named (Sec. 5298 R. S.) that the late rebellion was suppressed. Mr. Bryan's doctrine that this law is unconstitutional is more dangerous than that of secession. The latter, at least, left the government some power and authority in the territory which chose to remain. Mr. Bryan's would reduce it to the idle mimicry of the state."

"It must be that Mr. Bryan, amid the many demands on his time and attention, has fallen into an inadvertence. I cannot believe that he really thinks the president has no power under the constitution and laws to maintain the government entrusted to his charge. Nor can I believe that Mr. Bryan means to promise or to make or permit others to think he has promised not to interfere if he should be elected, and the situation of the riots of 1894 should arise during his term. I will not lightly question either his knowledge as a lawyer of his sincerity as a public man. Certainly, his letter is generally misunderstood unless it means either that Mr. Bryan thinks the president has no power, or that he would himself not use it if elected."

The farmers of Klickitat are not likely to bring much wheat to The Dalles this fall. The road from the river to the foot of the hill is in very bad condition, and as the report is generally circulated that the boat company has entered into a traffic arrangement with the railroad, there is no encouragement to make the long haul through the sand. Fifty dollars expended in covering the sand with straw would obviate one difficulty. A positive and unequivocal denial on the part of the boat company of the rumor would remove the remaining difficulty. The city cannot afford to lose the business, and the boat company cannot afford to lose the good will of the farmers.

Standard silver dollars are issued by the treasurer for silver certificates and treasury notes of 1890, and are sent, at the expense of the government, in sums or multiples of \$500. Upon deposit of an equivalent sum in U. S. currency or national bank notes with any U. S. depository, fractional silver will be sent by express, in sums of \$200 or more, at the expense of the government, or by registered mail, at the risk of the consignee, in packages of \$50, registration free, to any one in the United States. Yet on July 1, 1896, we had \$394,344,019 in silver in the treasury.

Among the poor people who are being stirred up by Bryan to prevent their being enslaved by the gold bugs, are the poor silver mine-owners—John Mackay, Senator Wm. Stewart, J. B. Haggan and W. A. Clark, each forty millionaires; Senator Jones, a twenty-five millionaire, and a dozen other silver mine-owners whose wealth ranges from ten to fifty millions. A man in a glass house should keep his missiles inactive.

Under the unlimited free coinage of silver from 1792 to 1873 we coined in all \$143,813,598.70, of which only a little over \$8,000,000 was silver dollars. Since 1873, and up to June 30, 1896, we have coined \$552,650,744.40, and we have not demonetized gold either.

The following table, compiled from official statistics shows the difference to farmers of a protective and free trade policy:

Table with 3 columns: Crop, 1888-92, 1895. Rows include Corn, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Potatoes, Hay.

FALSE BY HISTORY.

The declaration of Mr. Bryan, made at Madison Square August 12th and reiterated many times, that the opening of the mints to the free coinage of silver would bring the price of silver up to \$1.29 per ounce, is proven untrue by the history of silver in this country and in other countries. The silver dollar, as made by the act of 1792, was worth less in the market than a gold dollar, and gold went out of circulation. Our silver dollars were even superceded by the worn, and therefore less valuable, silver coins of other nations, and in 1806 President Jefferson ordered a suspension of the coinage of the dollars. The undervaluation of silver by the law of 1792 was less than one-sixteenth. To remedy the difficulty the law of 1834 changed the ratio to 16 to 1. This ratio slightly undervalued the silver, and it in turn went out of circulation, the commercial ratio being about 15 1/2 to 1. The act of 1837 changed the relative fineness of the two metals, so that the ratio became 15.98 to 1. Still silver continued to be exported.

In 1853 the free coinage of coins less than the dollars was stopped. (This was a half "crime") and the amount of silver in these smaller coins was reduced, making them about equal to their bullion value. In the latter part of the fifties both silver and gold went out of circulation, in the face of the less desirable paper currency which came into vogue.

The same old law that the cheaper money will replace the dearer is older than the boy orator, and much more constant. We could not change the value of silver from 1792 to 1834 by the free coinage of silver at 15 to 1, when the real value was 16 to 1. Is it reasonable to suppose we can do it when the value is only 32 to 1?

At a recent meeting of Democrats and Populists in this city, called to organize a silver club, a number of prominent Democrats were present. A proposition to invite Mayor Pennoyer to The Dalles to win followers to the cause, was under discussion, when a prominent Populist, who evidently thinks Pennoyer is less friendly to the cause than he pretends, expressed the real situation of the Democratic party as follows: "Mr. Chairman, I suggest that we get somebody here who can catch the Republicans; we've got all the Democrats already." The Democrats looked as a dog feels when it is being wagged by its tail.

"Open our mints, a demand will be created for all the silver, and there being no silver upon the market which cannot be converted into money, there will be no silver which can be purchased for less than \$1.29 an ounce in gold." Thus said Bryan at Kansas City. A more ridiculous assertion never escaped a Populist's lips.

If employers of labor would go to the silver standard today and pay nothing but silver, as did the Carbon Hill Coal Company in Washington a few days ago, the free silver craze among the laborers would vanish as a silvery mist before the golden rays of the sun.

Where was Sewall then? Vermont 39,000; Maine 50,000. Next?

But, then, is not Maine a state of money lenders and corporations? Yes, Sewall lives there.

Maine speaks for McKinley 50,000 strong, and no shot guns are used in elections up there, either.

Forced to Increase the Number of Teachers.

The public schools of this city have been in session during the past week and the attendance of pupils has been so largely in excess of last year's enrollment as to tax to the utmost the seating capacity of the school rooms, as well as the efforts of all concerned, to prevent overcrowding. With the best arrangement possible to make, it has been found necessary by the board of directors to employ another teacher to relieve the pressure, and at a special meeting of the board, held last Saturday, Mrs. Ellen D. Baldwin was engaged as an additional teacher at the academy park building for the present term, or for such time as the number in attendance may require her services.

UNEQUALLED IN MEDICAL ANALALS

A Patient Cured who was Afflicted with Rheumatism, Locomotor Ataxia in the Legs and Paralysis of the Throat.

It was in Prescott, Mich., the Patient was an Old Soldier and has Hundreds of Friends. The Case Reads Like a Miracle.

From the Lakeside Monitor, Au Sable, Mich. The publisher of this paper having some business to transact at Prescott, Ogemaw Co., Michigan, Monday last, repaired to that hotel. While there he chanced to learn of a remarkable recovery from an illness of thirty-four years standing, the fortunate person being Thomas F. Galvin. The writer hunted that gentleman up, introduced himself, and requested Mr. Galvin to give a brief history of his terrible disease and some history of himself. Mr. Galvin's trouble culminated three or four years since in three diseases—Rheumatism, affecting the general system; Locomotor ataxia, affecting the legs, rendering him unable to direct his course in walking, and paralysis, rendering him unable to use lips, throat or palate. In giving a history of his trouble, Mr. Galvin said: "In 1861 I enlisted in the army and was made captain of Co. H., 40th Illinois Infantry. I was stationed at Paducah, Ky.; in September of that year and while there caught cold and contracted rheumatism. I was in the hospital there three months; when I recovered sufficiently to report for duty, although far from well. Previous to this time I had never been sick a day in my life and weighed 195 pounds. I continued in the service during the war, although suffering all the time from rheumatism. At the close of the war, I was discharged and a few months afterwards granted a pension of \$9 per month for my disabilities. I was never free from pain for thirty-three long years until late last fall or early in the winter. I continued to grow worse all the time during the entire period until last November. I was then in a pitiable condition. I had been stricken with paralysis and locomotor ataxia in addition to my rheumatism. For three years I was helpless. I could not talk because of paralysis, I could not walk because of the locomotor ataxia, and my hands, arms and legs were all out of shape, withered and drawn, from rheumatism. You see my knees now. Just as limber as yours. Last summer I could not move my knees, nor could I get them together within six inches. You see my fingers, straight and nearly recovered from their stiffness. At that time, if I attempted to walk, I was as liable to go backwards or sideways or fall down as I was to go forwards, because of the lack of power of locomotion. My God, how I prayed for years to die and be relieved of my sufferings. "Had it not been that our Government saw fit to increase my pension from \$9 to \$17 per month, and pay me \$3,140 back pension, I should have suffered for the necessities of life. "Before this time I had treated with the best medical men of Detroit, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Chicago and several other northern cities, but, as I said, grow gradually worse until I would not have given \$1 for my chances of life last November, and, in fact, would rather have been dead than alive. I only weighed 132 pounds. You see me today. I weigh 175 and am free from pain entirely, am slowly but surely gaining strength. You see I get up stairs all right, and I come up these stairs a dozen times a day now. You would not discover that I was ever unable to speak. I shall go to work with my tools as a carpenter soon, so as to help me increase in strength. I was so long unable to take a step that I do not feel hardly safe on 'my pins' yet, although I have not fallen down in several months. I am learning the use of my legs, hands, arms and tongue again. I guess you will think I have recovered the use of the latter if I keep on, but I want to practice up again and make up for lost time and tell every one of my new happy lot. "I want to say now that for ten years previous to last November, I had been able to perform but little labor, and was totally disabled for nearly three years. My God! I was in an awful shape. Mr. Anthony Stone's folks here, with whom I boarded, will tell you that they did not expect to find me alive any morning when they came to wake me, for over two years. But here I am yet, and can walk six or seven miles any pleasant day without discomfort. My appetite is good and I enjoy sleep. If I was taken as bad as ever again to-morrow, I have enjoyed life so well for seven months, that it has a thousand times paid me for the trouble and expense I have been to get relief. "You ask me how I got relief? Well I had not forgotten that part of it by a good deal. But I am so happy when thinking and talking about my recovery, that I can not get in everything at once. No one but myself can appreciate my condition before last November, and now I want to say to any one who may be afflicted with either rheumatism, locomotor ataxia or paralysis, that if they will write me, I will make affidavit as to the facts I have stated and to what I owe my recovery. "As I stated, last November I was at my worst, could neither eat, sleep, walk, talk, or use my hands or feet in any way. I read in some newspaper of some one who had been similarly afflicted as I was. This person had sought cure everywhere for years and given up to die, when he commenced taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and was cured. I did not have any faith in them, but was prevailed upon to buy a half dozen boxes for \$2.50. I commenced taking them the first of November, and in 30 days, by following directions closely, I could see a marked improvement in my condition. "Well, I kept right on following instructions to the letter. I bought another half dozen boxes and then a third, of which I have left nearly two boxes. It has cost me \$7.50 and I am going to make it an even \$10 before I stop. Not that I fear that I am not cured, for I never felt better every day in my life. But I don't propose to take any chances on quitting too soon. "Am I sure that Pink Pills cured me? Why should I not be? Did I not suffer the agonies of hell for years without relief? Then I took Pink Pills and came out in the shape I am, as you see me to-day and then ask me if I am sure? Is a man sure he is going to die some time? I am just as sure Pink Pills cured me as you are sure you are going to a long rest some time. Sure Pink Pills cured me? Well, I am happy to remark, yes! A thousand times yes! "I know positively that I was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I believe firmly that it is the most wonderful remedy in existence to-day, and every fact I have presented to you is known to my neighbors as well as to myself, and they will certify to the truth of my remarkable cure. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of jaundice, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50)—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Harvest Supplies.

Header Forks, Hay Rakes, Russell & Co. Agency for Threshers and Extras. Lubricating Oils. Dixon Graphite Axle Grease. C. & S. and Frazer's Axle Grease. 167 Second Street, The Dalles.

MAIER & BENTON.

Wholesale MALT LIQUORS, Wines and Cigars.

THE CELEBRATED ANHEUSER-BUSCH and HOP GOLD BEER on draught and in bottles.

Anheuser-Busch Malt Nutrine, a non-alcoholic beverage, unequalled as a tonic.

STUBLING & WILLIAMS.

Lumber, Building Material and Boxes Traded for Hay, Grain, Bacon, Lard, &c. ROWE & CO., The Dalles, Oregon